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# The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST  
OVERCAST  
Barometer 29.74

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)  
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August 21, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 85  
Humidity 87 52

August 21, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 88  
Humidity 91 70

7436 日三廿月七

MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1916.

一拜禮 號一廿月八英港 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS  
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## TELEGRAMS. CONDENSED.

FRENCH CARRIED A FORTIFIED WOOD BETWEEN GUILLEMONT AND FLEURY. FRENCH BATTERIES ARE ACTIVE ALONG THE WHOLE SOMME FRONT. A SOUTH AFRICAN DIVISION MAY BE FORMED FOR SERVICE IN FLANDERS. TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION IS ESTABLISHED BETWEEN TAIF & BAHA. FRENCH REPULSED OBSTINATE ENEMY ATTACKS ON FLEURY & THIAUMONT. COSSACKS SABRED 300 AUSTRIANS AND TOOK 600 PRISONERS. RUSSIANS HAVE OCCUPIED HEIGHTS WEST OF JABLONITZA & LOROMENKA. GERMANS HAVE MADE NO SERIOUS ATTEMPT TO REGAIN GROUND LOST. AN AUSTRIAN COMMUNIQUE ADMITS A RETIREMENT WEST OF ZABIE. AT SOME POINTS ON RUSSIAN FRONT THE ENEMY RETIRED 20 OR 30 MILES. THE RUSSIANS ARE BUSY RECONSTRUCTING ARMIES FOR THE NEXT BLOW. GENERAL VON BOTHMER'S POSITIONS ON ZLOTA LIPA ARE OUTFLANKED. THE ENEMY LOSSES ON THE UPPER SERETH AVERAGED 70 PER CENT. THE RUSSIANS PRACTICALLY EXTERMINATED A GERMAN REGIMENT. BULGARIANS FROM FLORINA HAVE ENGAGED THE SERBIANS. FIGHTING IS GENERAL ON THE FRONT FROM MONASTIR TO KAVALLA. BRITISH CAVALRY IS IN TOUCH WITH THE ENEMY IN THE BALKANS.

[All telegrams appearing in large type are the latest having been received during the course of the day. Those in small type have come through over-night.]

## THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

### Obstinate German Attacks.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

Reuter's Paris correspondent states that the night has been calm on the Somme. Obstinate German attacks at Fleury and Thiaumont were bloodily repulsed.

### Bombing Encounters.

August 20, 6.52 p.m.  
General Sir Douglas Haig reports local bombing encounters at some points on our front between the Somme and the Ancre last night, but the enemy made no serious attempt to recover the ground which we captured on Friday.

### A South African Division.

August 20, 7.55 p.m.  
At a meeting held at Johannesburg, it was announced that the Imperial Government strongly favours the establishment of a South African Division for service in Flanders, but nothing can be done in the matter until the conclusion of the East African campaign.

### French Capture Much Material.

August 21, 12.35 a.m.  
A Paris communique states:—North of the Somme, the French carried a strongly fortified wood between Guillemont and Maurepas, capturing much material. French batteries were active along the whole Somme front. The enemy violently bombarded Fleury.

### British Gain More Trenches.

August 21, 1.45 a.m.  
General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, says:—A strong enemy attack near Highwood succeeded in reaching our line, but the enemy was immediately driven out. North of Bazentin Le Petit, a further portion of the enemy's trenches was gained.

### ITALIAN STEAMER SUNK.

August 20, 3.10 p.m.  
The Italian steamer Stampalia has been sunk.

### NEWS FROM EGYPT.

August 20, 3.10 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Cairo states that in addition to Jeddah and Mecca, telegraphic communication has now been established with Taif and Bahra via Haifa and Suez.

### FIGHTING BETWEEN GERMAN AND PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

August 20, 7.55 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Lourenco Marques says it is officially announced that the Germans on the 15th inst. attacked a Portuguese convoy on the Kova River, separating the German and Portuguese colonies. The Germans were driven back with heavy loss to their own bank. The Portuguese suffered five casualties.

### ANGLO-FRENCH CONFIDENCE.

August 20, 5.10 p.m.  
On the occasion of President Poincaré's birthday, His Majesty the King telegraphed his congratulations and expressing his confidence that the Anglo-French troops, co-operating, will ensure the success of the common cause. President Poincaré sent a reply thanking His Majesty for his congratulations and expressing his confidence that the close co-operation of the two countries is a sure pledge of victory.

## TELEGRAMS.

### THE FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

#### A German Claim.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

August 19, 11.50 a.m.  
A German communique claims the capture of Florina, south of Monastir.

#### Bulgarians on the Offensive.

August 20, 4.15 p.m.  
There has been issued in Paris a most significant communique from the Macedonian front showing that fighting is general on almost the whole line from Monastir to Kavalla.

The Bulgarians are taking the offensive everywhere, except near Dorian, where the Anglo-French force has captured and is holding the important position of Doldzeli village against most violent Bulgarian counter-attacks.

Bulgarian patrols are preceding small Bulgarian forces approaching Kavalla. Elsewhere, numerous Bulgarian attempts to advance were stopped by the Allied fire.

#### Greek Forts Occupied.

August 20, 5.10 p.m.  
On the east bank of the Struma, the Bulgars have occupied the Greek forts of Starchista and Liza, the Greeks retiring, as alleged, after collision with Balgar patrols.

Bulgar attacks on the west bank were repelled by our fire. There has been lively cannonading on the west bank of the Vardar.

Bulgars advancing from Florina engaged with Serbs to the south of Monastir.

#### British Cavalry in Touch With Enemy.

August 20, 2.50 p.m.  
A British communique from Salonica states:—We have established our line west of the city. We repulsed counter-attacks. Our cavalry is in touch with the enemy on the Struma front.

## THE RUSSIAN DRIVE.

### Terrible Enemy Losses.

August 19, 11.50 a.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the enemy losses in the fighting which resulted in the Russians crossing the Upper Sereth averaged 70 per cent. An Austrian detachment of 5,000 mustered 300 after the two days' attacks. Nineteen hundred were captured and the remainder killed or wounded. The majority of the dead were bayoneted during close fighting.

The feature of the battle was a charge by the Russian cavalry who galloped a mile and half and plunged into the flank of the German infantry hastening to the support of the Austrians, practically exterminating a German regiment just arrived from Verdun and two battalions of Austrian Jaeger. They pursued the remainder to the trenches, where the majority were cut up, only a few being taken prisoners.

Austro-German communique mentions that General von Bothmer is employing Turks; and that the Russians close to the Hungarian frontier, which has not yet been crossed, are advancing by Jablonitz or the Korosmizs Pass, which is the main route from Kolomea to Debreczen in the plains of Hungary.

#### Austrians Admit Retirement.

August 20, 2.50 p.m.  
An Austrian communique admits a retirement to the west of Zibie, after violent Russian attacks on the Chornahora ridge in the Carpathians.

#### Preparing for the Next Blow.

August 20, 2.50 p.m.  
A telegram from Petrograd states that the comparative lull on the Russian front does not signify the ceasing of the offensive, but is a natural result of the bigness of the Russian success.

The enemy at some points has retreated 20 or 30 miles, destroying bridges which the Russians are busy reconstructing, simultaneously regrouping their armies in view of the next great blow. General von Bothmer's new positions on the Zlota Lipa are outflanked to the south by the Russians operating north of the Danister.

#### More Successes.

August 20, 7.55 p.m.  
A Petrograd communique states:—On the Stokhod, we retained the village of Toboly after it had frequently changed hands. Two hundred Austrians were sabred in a Cossack charge and six hundred taken prisoners. The heights of Jablonitz and Lormenka have been occupied.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 6 or on Extra.]

## TELEGRAMS.

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

#### BRITISH ZEPPELINS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

August 19, 12.05 p.m.  
The first mention of British Zeppelins is made in articles in the newspapers describing flights of great aircraft, marvellously rigid and very speedy. Neutral skippers, who are constantly seeing German Zeppelins, consider the British machines superior, better, and a hundred times less cumbersome.

#### THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

##### Violent Enemy Counter-Attacks.

August 19, 4.30 p.m.  
A French communique says the enemy during the night delivered violent counter-attacks against the positions captured recently in the region north of Maurepas to Clercy, which we smashed by machine gun fire and energetic counter-offensives, the enemy only gaining a small piece of trench. The Germans twice attacked north-east of the Avocourt road and Hill 304, but were forced back at every point. Obstinate fighting continues on the right bank of the Meuse. The whole of Fleury is now in our possession after desperate fighting, despite violent counter-attacks, in which the enemy had bloody losses.

#### British Line Advanced.

August 19, 5.40 p.m.  
General Sir Douglas Haig in a communique says our line was advanced from Highwood to the junction with the French over a frontage of two miles and to a depth of from 200 to 600 yards. We also advanced over a front of half a mile between Oviliers and Thiepval.

Last night's success was maintained in spite of most determined counter-attacks, except at the extreme right, where the enemy regained a little ground.

We hold the western outskirts of the Guillemont line, thence northwards midway between Delville-wood and Ginchy orchards, north of Longueval.

Between the Highwood-Albert-Bapaume road, we captured some hundreds of yards of trench and advanced 300 yards east of Mouquet Farm. We also captured several hundred prisoners.

#### German Admission.

August 19, 7.00 p.m.  
Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent states that a German communique reluctantly admits last night's successes. It adds that the Germans withdrew from the salient between Guillemont and Maurepas according to plans.

#### An Important Success.

August 19, 11.10 p.m.  
Reuter's Special Correspondent at the Headquarters in France reports as follows:—The week-end fighting developed into one of the most important and most successful battles of the western offensive.

Besides satisfactorily progressing towards the complete mastery of the Ridge, we captured 1,000 prisoners, many machine-guns, and much material.

Several formidable strong points were destroyed and the way prepared for further progress.

We were most successful in the neighbourhood of the Leipzig Redoubt and Martiniwick.

The enemy's morale has been badly shaken under the incessant terrific punishment.

A whole squad of Saxons deserted, being unable to face the music.

#### Germans Ejected.

August 20, 12.50 a.m.  
A Paris communique states:—North of the Somme, apart from an isolated operation, in which we ejected the Germans from a trench in which they gained a footing last night north of Maurepas, the day was quiet.

Our troops actively consolidated the conquered ground. Bad weather interfered with the artillery.

There was a sharp artillery duel on the right bank of the Meuse.

#### British Progress.

August 20, 3.10 a.m.  
Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, says the British captured a ridge south-east of Thiepval and advanced their line half-way to Ginchy and to the edge of Guillemont, taking 700 prisoners.

#### Our Captures Specified.

August 20, 4.55 a.m.  
The text of Sir Douglas Haig's despatch is:—Yesterday's operations at various points from Thiepval to our extreme right North of Guillemont, a distance of eleven miles, were most successful. We captured the ridge south-east and overlooking Thiepval and the northern slopes of the high ground north of Pozieres; from which there is an extensive view eastward and north-eastward. We hold the western edge of Highwood and the enemy trenches extending for half a mile west of the wood. We advanced our line halfway between Ginchy and the edge of Guillemont, where we hold the outskirts, including the railway station and the quarry, which are of considerable military importance. The 700 prisoners counted up to four o'clock in the afternoon include sixteen officers. We further advanced to-day north-east of Pozieres for three hundred yards, on both sides of the Pozieres-Bapaume road. The enemy artillery bombarded our positions but there were no hostile infantry attacks. The enemy also shelled the vicinity of Vicinistrat, Ypres and Hill 60.

(Continued on page 8.)

## RUSSIA'S USE OF CAVALRY.

### A Berlin Explanation.

The correspondent in Berlin of the Associated Press states:—For some time correspondents in Berlin have been hearing of the astonishing use of Russian cavalry on the front south of the swamps, and getting repeated tales of charges of masses of horsemen against entrenched and unbroken infantry under conditions appearing to suggest the height of madness. The explanation now received shows that there was a certain amount of method in this madness, and that the Russians have devised new tactics. The plan is not to use cavalry to press home an assault, but to advance a line of mounted skirmishers rapidly across the danger zone before the actual charge is started. The role of the cavalry is played when the infantry line reaches a point some 3,500 yards from the Austro-German trenches. A swarm of cavalry in a widely extended line is then flung forward through the intervals of the infantry line. Horsemen dart forward at headlong speed for another 1,500 yards, fling themselves to the ground, and open a rapid fire against the enemy. Cossack horses are trained to participate in this manoeuvre, and lie down at command, forming a living breastwork for the riders. Under cover of a heavy fire from the dismounted horsemen the infantry lines are pushed forward across the intervening country. Men and horses, maddened by excitement, often refuse to halt at the destined point, and rush on against unprepared entanglements in an attempt to force a hasty river crossing.

## DEFENCE OF THE DUTCH INDIES.

### Dispatch of Conscript Men to the East.

The Dutch Second Chamber recently voted on Mr. Hogenholtz's motion, in which the Minister for the Navy was requested not to carry out his announced intention of sending out naval militiamen to Netherlands East India.

It will be recalled that Captain Rambonnet has given orders for the dispatch of 50 of these conscript sailors to the far East, to replace the 50 volunteer seamen who are being sent home as a result of the recent insubordinations and riots at Sourabaya. Although the Minister has the legal power to do this, it is an entirely unprecedented step, and evoked the fear in some quarters that it was the first step towards a militia or conscript navy.

The majority of the Chamber rallied to Captain Rambonnet's support however, and the hostile motion was rejected by 60 votes to 15, the Socialists and Liberal Democrats constituting the minority.

## DON'T FORGET.

### TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Palace Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Organ Recital—St. John's Cathedral; 9.15 p.m.

### TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Palace Theatre—9.15 p.m.



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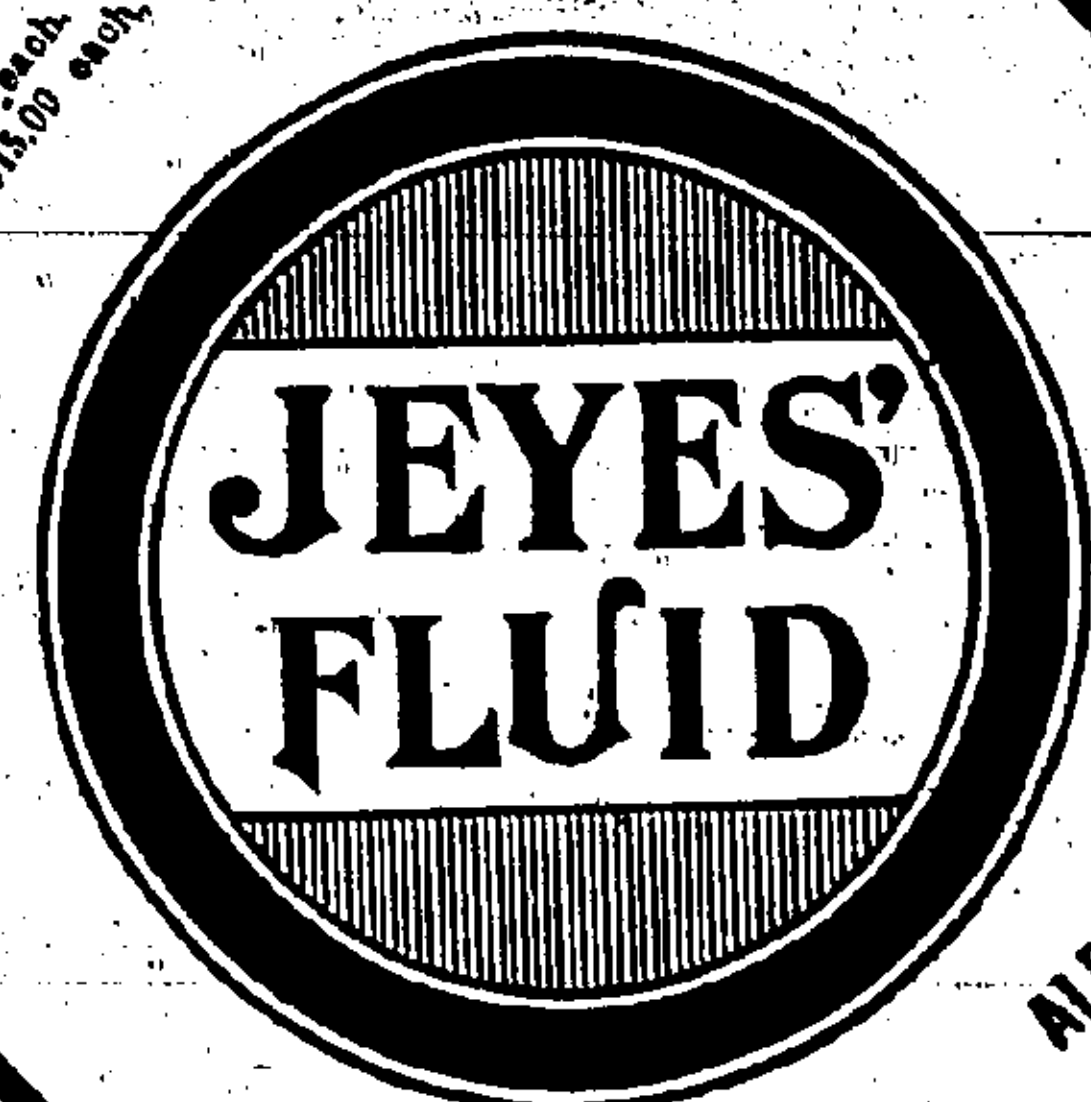
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GENERAL NEWS.

"A Scandal and a Shame."  
"It's a scandal a young man  
like this should be exempt. It's  
a shame," observed a member of  
the Chertsey Tribunal, when a  
young man of 18 appealed and  
claimed exemption as being em-  
ployed in munition works. As the  
man possessed a war certificate,  
the Tribunal had no option but to  
grant exemption.

### Shanghai Boy's Death at the Front.

It is with deep regret says the  
N. C. Daily News, we learn that  
Mr. W. H. Jackson of Shanghai  
has received a telegram from the  
War Office informing him that  
his only son, Mr. W. E. Jackson,  
of the 14th London Regiment  
(London Scottish) was killed in  
action on July 1. Mr. W. E.  
Jackson was a Shanghai boy, of  
about 19 years of age, and had  
been at school in England for  
some years prior to the outbreak  
of the war. As soon after the be-  
ginning of the war as it was  
possible for him to do so, he joined  
the Forces and at the date of  
his death had been for some time  
at the front with his regiment.  
Deep sympathy will be extended  
to his father, who has for very  
many years past been very pro-  
minent in Shanghai sports and  
one of our most popular interport  
cricketers.

### Charlie Chaplin in Court.

Considerable amusement was  
caused at West London Police-  
court recently by the appearance  
of a cut out cardboard figure of  
Charlie Chaplin. It was ex-  
plained to Mr. de Grey that the  
figure had been taken from out-  
side a picture theatre by a youth,  
who appeared in court on the  
charge of stealing it. Evidence  
was given by a policeman, who  
witnessed the taking away of the  
figure. Mr. de Grey: What is the  
use of the model? Witness: To  
draw people to the theatre. Mr. de  
Grey: More likely to frighten  
them away (laughter). On pris-  
oner saying he had only "done  
it for a lark," Mr. de Grey said:  
"Yes, I should think that is so.  
The young man will be dis-  
charged, and let Charlie Chaplin  
be taken back to the picture  
theatre" (laughter).

### Calcutta Turf Club's New Betting Rules.

Calcutta, July 18.—The Stew-  
ards of the Royal Calcutta Turf  
Club have decided that there  
shall be three enclosures during  
the forthcoming monsoon season.  
In the first and second enclosures  
nine firms of bookmakers will  
attend. No bookmaker will be  
allowed in the third. Under the  
new rules of betting the first  
enclosure bookmakers are not  
allowed to accept win bets on  
horses for a sum less than Rs 30.  
They may take place bets pro-  
vided they are below Rs 30 and  
that they are accompanied by  
win bets of at least a like amount  
on the same horse. In the second  
enclosure place bets will not be  
allowed and the smallest win  
bets will be for Rs. 5. These  
rules, it is believed, will direct  
all small bets to the totalisators.

### The Church and Peace.

An important pronouncement  
was made by the Archbishop of  
Canterbury at the Canterbury  
Diocesan Conference at Lambeth  
a few weeks ago. "I find as yet,"  
said Dr. Davidson, "no basis on  
which to encourage or justify our  
approaching with proposals of  
peace those with whom we are at  
war. (Cheers.) So long as they  
insure us that they are committed  
irrevocably to principles which I  
regard as absolutely fatal to what  
Christ has taught as fatal to the  
very principle on which all sound  
national or international life must  
stand I should look on that as  
flimsy sentimentalism were I to  
say that I want immediate peace.  
If God grant us in answer to  
our prayers the sight are long of  
some opportunity of moving  
peacewards without the sacrifice  
of principles which the whole  
Empire has declared by its deeds  
to be dearer than life itself, once  
let that gleam, that loophole,  
appear and then in the very  
earliest cohort of those who strive  
to make that hope a reality I  
shall crave the privilege of any  
place or voice that may be allow-  
ed me."

For a good solid meal a la  
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SOLE AGENTS.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

Leaving for Canton.  
Says the N. C. Daily News of August 11.—Mr. Chu Ching-lan, Provincial Chief of Kwangtung, having said good-bye to the local officials, will leave for Canton in a day or two.

Formerly in the P. & O.  
The crews of two herring drifters, Peep o' Day and Annie Anderson, put into a north-east coast port and reported that their vessels had been sunk by a German submarine. The commander, who invited the crews on board his vessel, said that he was formerly an officer in a P. and O. liner.

Owner Wanted.  
The Kuala Lumpur Police have in their possession a gold ring set with a single diamond and bearing initials and a date which was discovered amongst a quantity of property suspected of having been stolen. Anyone who can describe the inscription correctly can have the ring, which is at the Central Station in High Street.

Another Shanghai Bomb.  
On August 11 a Chinese was arrested in Nanking Road, Shanghai, for being in possession of a bomb. It appears that the prisoner was overheard conversing with another man about the bomb he was carrying and when he put it down on a hydrant he was arrested. The prisoner asserts that he was given the bomb to take to the Loongfei tea house at the Race course where he was to wait. He waited, but no one turned up. The bomb is of the ordinary tin variety to explode on being thrown.

Value of Apprenticeship.  
Presiding at the annual meeting of the National Institution of Apprenticeship, the Earl of Portsmouth said the war had demonstrated the value of skilled labour and the danger of "blind alley" employment. This latter was at present being accentuated by the high wages offered to boys and girls owing to labour shortage. At the end of the war, he continued, these youthful employees would be no better off. He urged the importance of apprenticeship, and remarked that the society had so far been successful in obtaining in many cases a higher rate of pay for apprentices.

Sergeant's 24 Prisoners.  
During the early fighting opposite Fricourt a sergeant of a Yorkshire regiment led his section into the fourth row of German trenches and they collected 24 prisoners. Although surrounded and fired upon from all sides the party held on all day. When darkness fell the sergeant was the only one able to stand upright and he thought it time to see what help he could get for the wounded. Accordingly he ordered his prisoners to fall in and march, which they did with astonishing docility. So fierce was the barrage that in the return journey half of the Germans were bowled over, and the sergeant reported, with regret, that he had not been able to bring back more than twelve Germans. His conduct is being brought to the notice of his superiors.

Arabic.  
Though the Arabs number less than the population of London their language is one of the most widely spoken and influential in the world, for it is the language of the Koran. Seventy millions of people in Asia and North Africa speak some form of Arabic as their vernacular, and quite as many more know something of language from the Koran, which, in the original, is a textbook in the day schools of the Mohammedans from Turkey to Afghanistan and New Guinea. Nor is Arabic unworthy of this extensive use. Renan, after expressing his surprise that such a language should spring from the desert regions of Arabia and reach perfection in semiotic camps, declares that it surpasses all its sister Semitic languages in richness of vocabulary, delicacy of expression and the logic of its grammatical construction.—Exchange.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

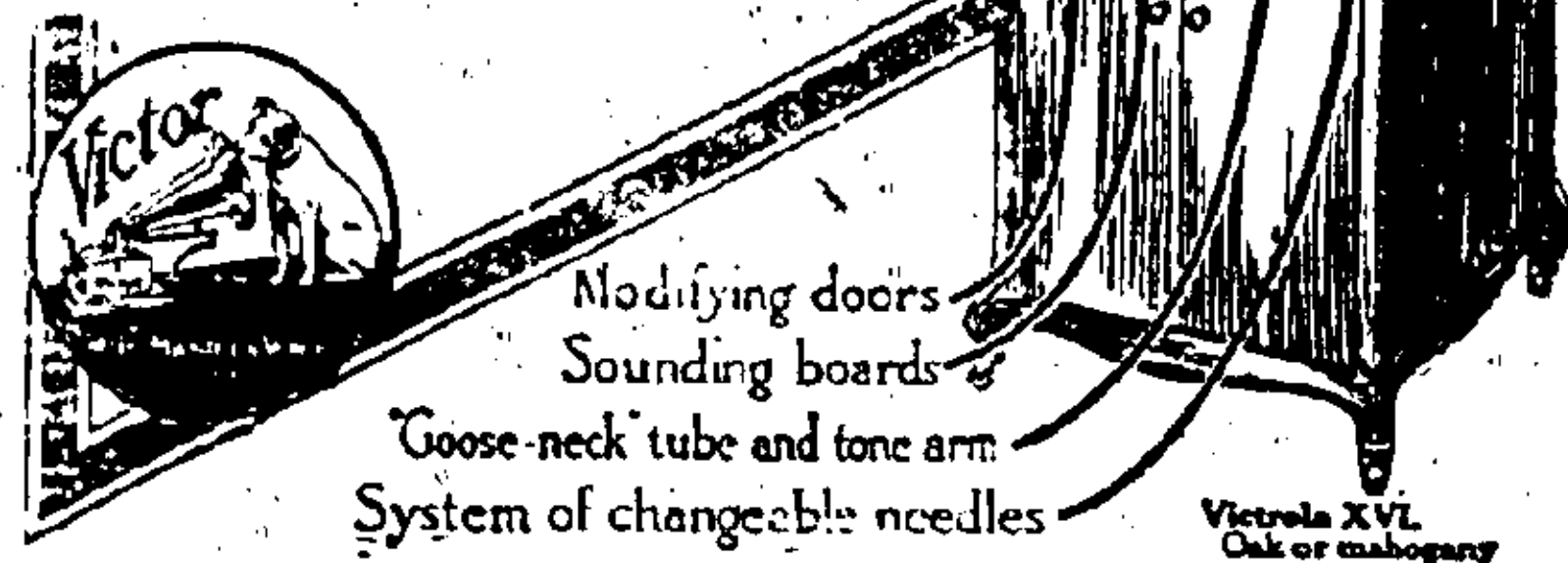
## NOTICES.

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NOTE THE ADDRESS. OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN  
25, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## LONDON GHOSTS.

Instinct and Sightseeing.

A New Z-alander writes in the Times:—

As the devout Arab goes to Mecca, so have I come to London. I have come to pay homage to a city and to the ghosts of the past that people it. Far off, on the underneath part of the globe, I dreamed of London, and my dreams were queer ones. My picture was a conglomerate of Dickens and Pevensy, of the Spectator and the Teller. Added to this was the stalwart figure of a London policeman. In the background a Phil May, coarser girl's ostrich feather waved coquettishly.

And now I have seen London, and I have spent months in the vain attempt to sort out and pigeon hole impressions that crowd each other so close that they serve me little better than my far-away conception gleaned from Pevensy and Dickens.

I came to London on a dull day, with the spires and domes showing up uncertainly through the soft rain. I passed through White Hall and Westminster, and I looked out at the sooted, grimy Palace and the great Abbey, feeling that somehow none of it was new to me. Later I visited these places again, and my first thoughts were confirmed for me. You here in England do not know all the world of meaning in the word heredit. It seems to you almost inconceivable that a man can come from a small Overseas Dominion to this great city and fit automatically into the places his forefathers filled. But it is so.

I had thought to see St. Paul's great pile gleaming in the sun in all the splendour of white stonework and masonry. Instead I saw it through a mist, and it was befouled and sooted and grimed from smoke and fog. Then I knew that therein lay its beauty. Wren had no hand in all this. One doubts whether he foresaw it, but in those great stone columns and massive cornices the dirt and smoke of centuries have worked a miracle of light and shade. Reliefs are made to stand out amazingly, the great flat walls are softened and marbled in greys and blacks. In places, in striking contrast, the rain has washed the stones and kept them white.

The sound of mellow bells steals through the narrow windows, and outside you hear the footstep of armed men, the stamp of caparisoned war-horses as the Conqueror's knights gather to

If you live in a country that to the white man is but 50 years old, and then come suddenly to a city where you find the dust of ages, it oppresses you. It seems wonderful to think that you can touch an altar rail that was set in the stone floor six centuries ago; that you can kneel at a shrine where the Templars prayed; can walk on a terrace where Raleigh smoked tobacco from his pipe; that you can see the tombs of the Kings at Thebes, the great pyramids of Gizeh, the mausoleum of Sultan Hassan—all these go back to ages in which London was perhaps unthought of. And that is precisely where they lose all their impressiveness. So old are they that one cannot people them with the men and women who lived at their building. Here it is different. It is not a great Abbey that you marvel at. It is the thought that you can re-people it in any age to suit yourself. Here are fretted archways, flying buttresses, lofty spires, all of them things of beauty in themselves, but think of them in the making! Think of the raw stone for the arch under the chisel of the carver, and the spire still masked in scaffolding to which figures in medieval costumes carry these carved blocks to set them in their places. Think of Westminster with its turreted monks and its gowned novices. Think of that high window in Whitehall on that day when a King stepped from it to the scaffold above the silent, awed crowds. Always it is the same. In Holyrood, in Edinburgh, a little wain-coted room would have no meaning to the man who did not know the story of Rizzio. When that is told the past returns. It is the same in London. What matters if you watch the two pence ticking up on a taxi-clock as you go to the Tower? When you uncover as you enter St. John's Chapel all that is blotted out by the mist of years, and you see in the half-light the kneeling figure of the Conqueror, in mail and white surcoat, praying for this realm. And the accents of others in the Chapel seem to be the voices of the Norman priests droning their oratorios and their psalms. Almost one smells the incense from swinging censers.

The sound of mellow bells steals through the narrow windows, and outside you hear the footstep of armed men, the stamp of caparisoned war-horses as the Conqueror's knights gather to

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Liquidators—Reuter Brockelmann & Co.

TO LET.—Chater's Bungalow, No. 66 Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—No. 4, Des Voeux Road Central, First Floor. The commodious dwelling house with offices, servants' quarters, etc. No. 4, Shamen, Canton, from 1st June at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate. Apply to:—  
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

TO LET.—Offices at 2 Connaught Road. Offices in King's Buildings, House in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, Nos. 1 and 2, West End Terrace, Canton.

Apply to:—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Three-roomed Flats in Humphreys Building, Kowloon.

Four-roomed flats in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English baths and kitchen ranges, hot water and water carriage system. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.  
Two roomed-flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
Apply to:—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.  
Alexandra Buildings.

## THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

Estimate of Numbers of Victims.

Paris, June 28.—In the Journal M. Henry Barby writes from Exzerum that, according to the most reliable figures he has been able to compile, he is able to state that two millions of Armenians have been murdered by order of the Young Turks' Government since the beginning of 1915. At the beginning of that year the total Armenian population living in Turkey was estimated at two and a half millions. To-day 500,000 only are alive.

Mr. Anserin Williams M.P., who has been in constant receipt of Armenian news, stated to a representative of The Daily News last night that nobody could say for certain what was the total number of Armenians massacred. But the best figure was 2,000,000 for the original Armenian population in Turkey at the beginning of last year. In the next place, there were about 200,000 who escaped into Russia, and probably there were 500,000 in concentration camps in the neighbourhood of Aleppo. A good many also were still in Constantinople, Smyrna, and other centres, and throughout the country Armenian women and children had survived. The best estimate was that there were 1,000,000 survivors out of an original population of 2,000,000.

offer thanks for past victory or pray for the success of fresh ventures. What does it matter that the benches are unoccupied and the altar is bare of vessels of silver and gold? In the still hours of the night all these ghosts return, and there is the slow chant of voices, the splash of holy water as the stone stoop is filled, the rustle of the vellum leaves of the ponderous missals, the tinkle of coins into the alms boxes.

This is London, a city of ghosts that will stay for all time.

## TO LET.

TO LET.—First Class shop in Chater Road next Moutries, lane at rear. Apply.—Clark & Co.

TO LET.—From 1st May, 1916, Offices, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building. Apply to:—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

TO LET.—Furnished Rooms, with or without Board: Bathroom to each Room. Electricity throughout. Apply Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO LET.—From 1st September, 1916, first floor, 38 Nathan Road, Kowloon, (Dairy Farm Co.'s premises.) Apply to:—  
The Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

ONE LARGE ROOM on the Top Floor of No. 2 Queen's Building. Apply.—Thoresen & Co.

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LOST.—A large single-stored diamond brooch. Reward on returning to Ho. kong Hotel.

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WANTED.—Competent Stenographer and typist requires Situation. Reply to "P.C." c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—Typewriting; Manuscript of every kind accurately and neatly typed at short notice by Englishman. Terms 30 cents per folio. Commercial correspondence in English for Chinese business gentlemen a speciality. Write "Despatch," Hongkong Telegraph.

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Sinbeho, Singapore. Sutor N.S.W. Agent, Sydney. Toanthanh, Hue. Yaousang 1st floor 56 Wellington St., Macao.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent. Hongkong, 17th August, 1916.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Harajuku Empress Hotel. Teingtau.

Kiugyuehio c/o Taionchan Hotel, Swatow. Huoon, Shanghai. Dolcione, Shimonsaki.

Lopingkum 35 Third Story Wingket Street, Shanghai. Leusouchau, 4298 Cane Rd., Peking.

Yuelee, Kobe. Ohtsukihama, Kobe. Hongkong, 18th August, 1916. A. B. SORESEN, Act. Superintendent.

Australian Cricketer Wounded.

Lieutenant O. Kellaway, the Australian cricketer, is lying wounded in one of the London hospitals. It will be remembered the Kellaway scored a hundred in two of the games with South Africa in the Triangular Tournament of 1912-13 at Manchester and 102 at Lord's.

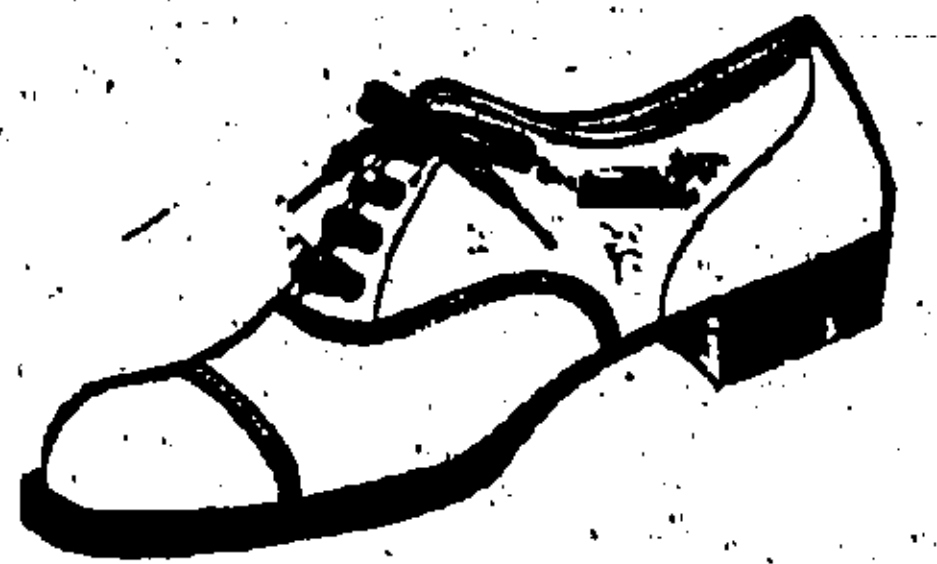
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TOBACCO.

GRAPNEL AND

PREMIER NAVY CUT

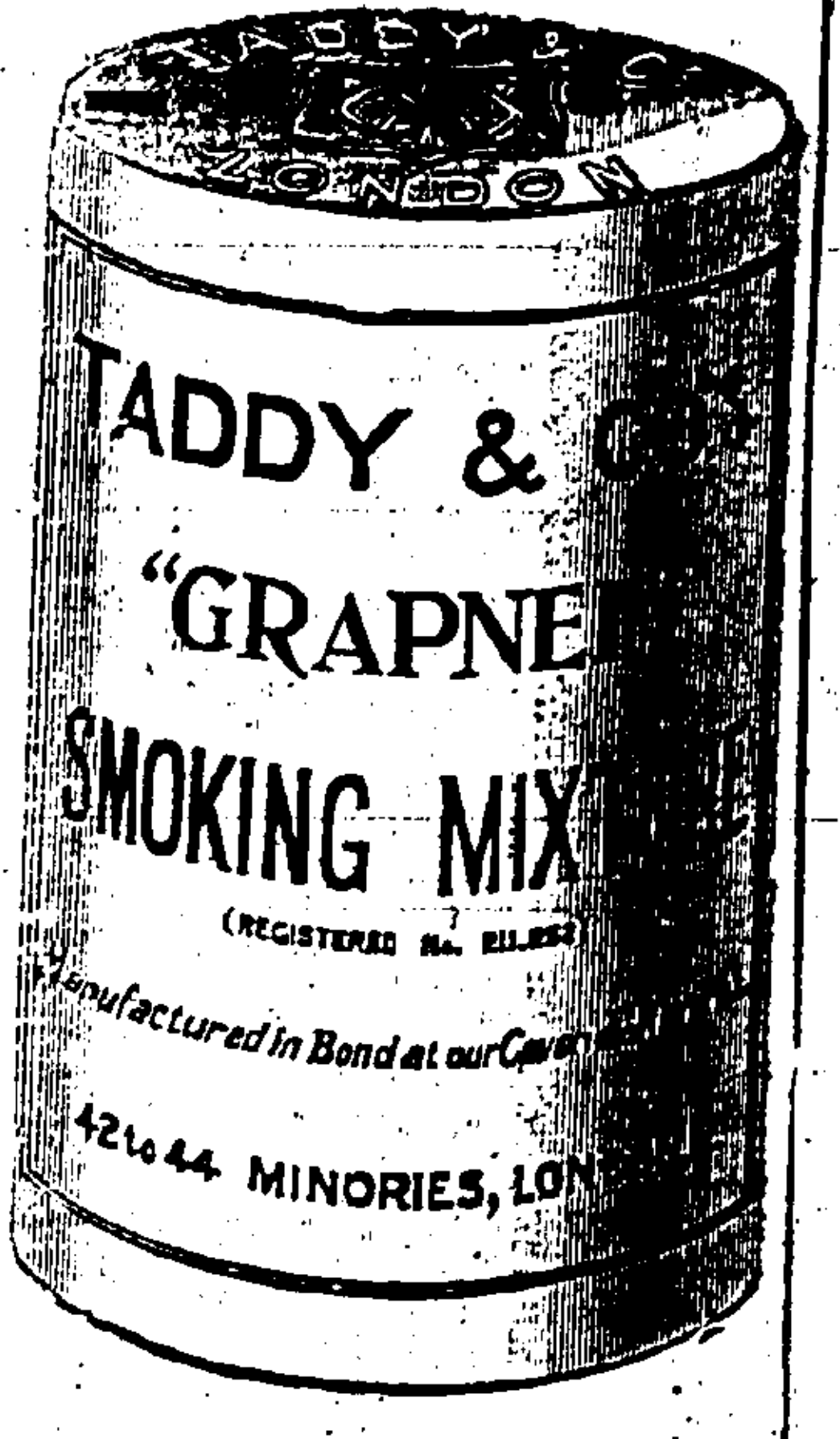
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HONGKONG CIGAR

STORE,

HOTEL MANSIONS.



G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Hongkong 9th, July, 1915.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamceen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1916.

### THE OUTLOOK FOR THE ALLIES.

The Allies have every reason to be satisfied with the events of the past week on the various battle-fronts. On the whole, it has been a period of steady progress, not marked, it is true, by any sensational advances, save by the Russians in Galicia, but characterized none the less by sound and methodical fulfilment of the aims they have in view. There can be no doubt that, important and promising as the Russian drive is, it is on the western front that the real issues of the war are being fought out. Here the Allied progress is at the moment necessarily somewhat slow, for the enemy has concentrated fully two-thirds of his armies in this theatre, knowing that if his line cracks here, the game will be almost up and a general retreat made inevitable. But in spite of the fact that the British and the French—and the British in particular—have to contend with the pick of the German Army, the Allied line is being gradually pushed forward and the enemy's position consequently made daily more precarious. The operations here are being most systematically carried out by the Allied armies. Slowly but surely the enemy is being worn down and out-generalled. And, with our vast resources both in men and munitions, time is on our side.

In some respects, the most significant change in the situation during the past week has been the revival of activity in the Balkans after a long spell of apparent inaction. We have been waiting for news of an advance in this theatre for some considerable time now. Until this latest move, the Balkan Peninsula had for some months past constituted the only gap in the ring of fire round the Central Powers. According to recent reports, Bulgaria, fearing a move from Salonica, had refused to send troops to the Galician and Italian fronts to help her hard-pressed Allies, and it had also been rumoured that German and Austrian troops have been withdrawn from conquered Balkan territory. In any event, it is hardly conceivable that the Central Powers have at the present time any reserves to spare for a Balkan emergency. The situation, therefore, is that Bulgaria is practically left alone to withstand the brunt of any attack which the Allies may have in view. And Bulgaria, we know, is not burning with enthusiasm to help the Teutonic Powers on the field of battle: she considers that she has already done all that can be expected of her. With the large Anglo-French forces at Salonica and Serbia's reorganised army available, the moment thus appears opportune for an Allied offensive in the Balkans. The new French move, which was preceded by a heavy Allied bombardment, and which has taken our Allies well into Serbian territory, may well be the beginning of such a general push forward. A hard blow delivered here, besides having a great influence on Turkey, would, when taken in conjunction with the Russian progress in Galicia, undoubtedly have its effect in helping Roumania to make up her mind to join hands with the Allies.

The great outstanding fact of the moment is that the aggressive has now definitely passed from the Central Powers to the Allies in each of the war theatres. Thus we can see, not only in particular spheres, but throughout the general campaign, the evidence of co-ordinated and systematic effort against the enemy. The cards are in Allied hands, and they are being played judiciously and skillfully. The most that the other side can do is to lengthen the game—to postpone defeat; he cannot possibly avert it. That is the situation as it is to-day. And that is why we can possess ourselves in patience and in confidence.

### Denmark and the War.

The attitude in the war of the Scandinavian nations has provided the theme for a deal of comment since the outbreak of hostilities, and at the present moment, when Britain has seen fit to prohibit exports to Sweden except under the most stringent licence, the subject takes on an added interest. A Danish reader has kindly handed to us a translation of a most interesting article written by Mr. Ingvald Kieler for the *Kolding Avis*, in which the feelings of the Danish people in regard to Britain and Germany are most succinctly set forth. In it the writer explains in terse and convincing language why it is that the great majority of Danes favour our cause and why they hope to see the defeat of Prussianism. He sets out by making the point that old disputes and differences must give way to present conditions in analysing the international outlook, and then proceeds to judge between Britain and Germany from the circumstances as they exist to-day. Germany, he points out, is in possession of territory which rightly belongs to Denmark and will, so long as its military aggressiveness goes unchecked, always endanger Danish independence and liberty. Britain, on the other hand, has never sought to conquer Danish territory.

### The Incontestable Facts.

But it is not alone in this regard that Denmark has reason to resent Prussianism. Germany, says the writer, is trying by all the means in her power to emasculate Danish national sentiment in its "thousand-year-old homestead," Schleswig, and he declares that such assaults by Britain on national rights would be unimaginable, even if Denmark were forced into the British world-empire. It is acknowledged, too, that Britain has always respected and upheld the freedom of the seas, and that Denmark has been as free to develop her mercantile marine as she has to expand her agricultural and commercial interests wherever she has chosen. Germany, on the other hand, has done her best to keep out Danish imports, and has sought, by the aid of industrial organisations, to conquer foreign markets, precisely as her Army and Navy have been raised to conquer foreign countries. These, says the writer, are the plain and incontestable facts, representing the situation as it has developed within the last generation. The soundness of the judgment will not be disputed, and it is a most significant circumstance that such opinions should be openly disseminated in a country which, at the present time, because of its geographical position, has every reason to be cautious. To us Britishers the views expressed are very satisfying. We know what German victory would mean for Denmark—and Denmark knows what it would mean, too. Lawlessness in South China.

We reported, on Saturday, a terribly tragic case of lawlessness and outrage in the Shan Tai district, and this, unfortunately, is but one of many. As long as such performances are indulged in we hardly see how China can claim to regard herself as a civilised country, or, indeed, as very much removed above the level of Germany. That there are thousands of self-respecting people in the Province of Kwangtung who deplore such barbarism, there is no doubt. But to deplore is hardly sufficient. We cannot find that there has been any organised attempt on the part of e.g. the merchant guilds to end all this freebooting. On the contrary, it is too often winked at and condoned. The merchants seem to be well content to ensure safety for their own lives and property by payment of tribute to the robbers, and to care absolutely nothing how the villager and coolie class fares. It is fashionable among many of the Cantonese to blame Lang Chai-kwong for the prevalence of brigandage; but that seems rather waste labour inasmuch as the same kind of evil is going on in other provinces, and was going on in Kwangtung before General Lang took office. Obviously the fault lies with the people themselves—of all classes—and with the Central Government; and until the Chinese learn something about combination we can scarcely expect these occurrences to cease.

### DAY BY DAY.

HEAVEN, MY SON, LIES HID IN  
THINE OWN SOUL.

The Weather.  
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 77;  
clear (1915, 78 clear.)  
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 85;  
clear. (1915, 82 clear.)

The Mails.  
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s.  
Luchow at 3 p.m. to-  
morrow.

The Dollar.  
The opening rate of the dollar  
on demand to-day was 2s. 15-16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.  
To-morrow is the 431st anni-  
versary of the Battle of Bosworth  
Field.

Rubber Dividend.  
The Kedah Rubber Co., Ltd.,  
has declared a final dividend of  
12½ per cent.

Bishop Pozzoni.  
His Lordship Bishop Pozzoni  
left this morning on a short visit  
to Tam Shui.

Kailan Output.  
The total output of the Kailan  
Mining Administration's mines  
for the week ending August 5  
amounted to 50,277 tons and the  
sales during the period, to 41,952  
tons.

### Suicide Case.

A few days ago it was reported  
that a Chinese had attempted to  
commit suicide by stabbing him-  
self in the abdomen. He was  
admitted to the Government Civil  
Hospital, where he died yesterday.

### Fatal Accident.

A Chinese girl, aged nine years,  
was admitted to the Government  
Civil Hospital yesterday suffering  
from severe injuries to the head,  
sustained by her falling from the  
third floor verandah at 45, Temple  
Street, Yaumati. She died soon  
after admission.

### Coolie Sentenced.

Mr. F. A. Hazeland fined a  
coolie \$100, or two months' hard  
labour, at the Police Court this  
morning for being in unlawful  
possession of six tins of white  
and red lead and two wire  
hawes. The man was found carry-  
ing the things in Connaught  
Road Central, on Saturday.

### Alleged Embezzlement.

The accountant of the Kwong  
Yik firm, of 4 and 6, Centre Street,  
was charged before Mr. J. R.  
Wood, at the Magistrate's Court  
this morning, with the larceny of  
\$93.70, and also with embezzle-  
ment and falsifying accounts. Mr.  
C. F. Mason prosecuted and Mr.  
L. D'Almeida appeared for defend-  
ant. A week's formal remand was  
granted.

### Admiral Jerram.

Says the *L. and C. Express*:—  
Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Jerram,  
whose splendid work in the battle  
of Jutland has been revived by  
his name having been mentioned  
in Admiral Jellicoe's last  
despatch, was in command of the  
China Squadron when the war  
broke out. His services in the  
present war have been of the  
most valuable character.

### The Old Defence.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the  
Police Court this morning, a  
Chinese was charged with having  
in his possession 600 rounds of  
Winchester ammunition. The man  
was found carrying a wicker  
basket in Queen's Road West. It  
was locked and he had the key.  
The defence, which was con-  
ducted by Mr. Agassiz, was that  
defendant was given the basket to  
carry by a clansman of his and  
that he did not know what it  
contained. When he was arrested  
his clansman ran away. A fine  
of \$600 was imposed.

### THE CHOLERA AT MACAO.

No Cause for Alarm.

An occasional correspondent  
writes us from Macao that Hong-  
kong is needlessly fearing itself  
on the subject of cholera within  
the Portuguese colony. "In  
Hongkong," he writes, "they are  
saying that people are collapsing  
in the streets, but that is nonsense.  
Really there have only been fifteen  
cases of actual cholera, but some  
cases of enteritis have been con-  
fused with these."

### THE POSITION AT SHEKLUNG.

A Review of the Whole  
Situation.

In view of the fact that hitherto  
no complete story has been given  
of the recent happenings round a  
Sheklung, a brief resume of the  
proceedings from the commence-  
ment of the trouble will doubtless  
be read with interest. The facts  
narrated below are told by a  
European who has been in con-  
stant touch with the movement  
and whose knowledge is first-  
hand, and in every respect reliable.

The situation in Canton had  
been growing more and more  
acute for several days pre-  
vious to July 22, but it was  
not until this date that any-  
thing of a definite nature trans-  
pired in connection with  
Sheklung or other places on the  
railway. It was then that Choi  
Ling-sing, one of Li Lieh-kwan's  
supporters, came into Sheklung  
with his troops. On the follow-  
ing day, news was received in  
Hongkong that there was  
trouble in this neighbourhood,  
and it is also known that Tang  
Hang, who is now exerting  
a big influence over things in  
Sheklung, journeyed there from  
Hongkong. This day can be  
described as the starting point  
of the trouble on this side, for  
this was the first time that the  
service was interfered with, no  
trains proceeding beyond Shek-  
lung. Tang Hang soon got to  
work in his new position of  
authority and despatched a de-  
puty by special train from Shek-  
lung to Shumchun his work being  
to post up notices all the way  
down the line saying that Tang  
Hang was now in possession  
and that nobody need be  
afraid; that he would pay  
the railway staff, and that  
work was to be carried on as  
usual. However, no trains ran  
the following day, but on July 25  
the service was resumed between  
the two stations named.

Up to this time, the possession  
of Sheklung had not been dis-  
puted, but there was a strong party  
of Lung Chai-kwong's men at  
Weichow, who were anxious to  
get to Canton through Sheklung.  
It was on July 25 that these men  
made an attempt to get through.  
There were not many of Tang's  
soldiers to defend Sheklung  
and it is possible that the  
place would have been taken  
if he had not brought up  
some more men stationed at  
Sien Tsun. This process of re-  
inforcing first one place and then  
the other has been Tang's suc-  
cessful method of repelling at-  
tacks. Wherever a place has been  
threatened he has rushed up men,  
and as quickly withdrawn them  
when required elsewhere. Thus  
he has given the impression that  
he has far more men than he  
really has. By this means  
he drove off Lung's men,  
and they proceeded back to  
Weichow and are believed  
to have reached Canton  
around the other way. Tang has  
held possession of Sheklung ever  
since, but not without some  
interference. On one day, six  
steam launches containing Lung's  
soldiers attempted to capture the  
town, but, getting help from Sien  
Tsun, Tang managed to drive  
them off. There were quite a  
good number of casualties on this  
occasion, and Tang's men proved  
themselves to be really good  
fighters. Six prisoners were  
taken by Hang, and all these were  
shot, the shooting of three being  
witnessed by the narrator. No  
chances were taken of their not  
being properly killed, for, after  
being shot in the neck and spine,  
the dead men's heads were nearly  
shot away by a succession of  
bullets fired at quite close range.  
The other three men were, it  
is said, dealt with in a similar  
way. Since that occasion there  
has been more desultory fighting,  
but the only incident of note was  
the sudden appearance at Shum-  
chun of about 200 of Lung's men,  
on the 14th of August. Of course  
trains were again stopped. Fight-  
ing took place on the following  
day, and, after an exchange of  
shots lasting from 3 p.m. to 7  
p.m., Lung's men were driven off.  
There has been no more fighting  
in this part since, and Lung's  
men all seem to have retired.  
Thus it is that Tang's troops are

### ORGAN RECITAL.

Programme for To-Night.

For the organ recital to be  
given in St. John's Cathedral to-  
night by Mr. Denman Fuller,  
F.R.C.O., L.R.A.M., the pro-  
gramme is as follows:—

1. Imperial March ..... E. Elgar.
2. (a) The Question  
(b) The Answer  
W. Wolstenholme.  
Mrs. W. J. Hill.
3. Solo "O Love Divine" (Hendel).  
Mrs. W. J. Hill.
4. Fugue (Pathetic Symphony).  
Tchikowsky.  
Hymn 24.
5. Andante (Violin Concerto).  
Mendelssohn.
6. Solo... "Tears" ... A. Somervell.  
Mrs. W. J. Hill.
7. Tocatta ..... Wider.

### POLICE RESERVE CON- STABLE CHARGED.

Before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the  
Police Court this morning, R. M.  
H. Castro, a Police Reserve con-  
stable, who has been doing Police  
Court duty for some time past,  
was charged with obtaining \$210  
by means of false pretences. The  
actual charge was that he pre-  
tended to the complainant, Wong  
Yang, a seaman, that he was  
in a position to obtain the libera-  
tion of Yuk Yinz, who was  
then a prisoner in Victoria  
Gaol, before the expiration of his  
term of sentence, by means of  
which Castro obtained the sums  
of \$100, \$100 and \$10 with  
intent to defraud, he not being  
in a position to obtain such libera-  
tion.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared to  
prosecute and Mr. L. D'Almeida  
defended.  
A plea of not guilty was entered,  
and the case was adjourned until  
Saturday morning, bail being  
fixed at \$1,000.

### TRADE MARK CASE.

A case was mentioned at the  
Police Court this morning, before  
Mr. J. B. Wood, in which the  
Standard Oil Company is proceed-  
ing against the Wing On Tai firm  
for the improper use of a certain  
trade mark.

Mr. E. J. Grist represented the  
complainants and Mr. J. H.  
Gardiner was for the defendants.

Mr. Gardiner said that a civil  
action was pending, which it was  
hoped would be dealt with to-day.  
The oil had been seized and was  
held by the police. They might  
later have to apply for the release  
of the oil. He asked for the case  
to be adjourned sine die.  
This was granted.

now in possession of the line from  
Shumchun to nearly as far as  
Nam Kong.

At the time of writing, every-  
thing is quiet and Tang has given  
a guarantee that about 500 of  
"the people's soldiers" shall be  
distributed along the line for the  
protection and safety of passen-  
gers. Yesterday the first train  
from Kowloon to Sheklung was  
run, and it is hoped that so long  
as matters keep calm the service  
will be regular.

As regards the strength of  
Tang Hang's troops, they are  
now estimated at fully 7,000,  
fresh arrivals having been steady-  
ly coming in. In the mat-  
ter of ammunition and ordnance  
he is also well off, and if Lung  
hopes to get control of the line it  
is certain that he will have to send  
quite a strong force. In circles  
that purport to know, it is expec-  
ted that Lung will make the  
attempt, as the gaining of this  
would mean much. It is now  
generally known also that British  
authorities are taking certain pre-  
cautionary measures on the border  
in view of the possibility of fresh  
fighting. If Lung does make an  
attack it will most probably be  
at Shumchun.

### THE HONGKONG TIGER.

Indian Constable's Report  
Investigated.

On Saturday morning a report  
was made by an Indian constable  
to the Police Station that whilst  
he was on duty in the Bowen Road  
he saw a tiger nearly full-grown  
near the Magazine Nullah, which  
is situated to the east of the Mil-  
itary Hospital. This report was  
not then made public by the  
Police owing to the fact that they  
wanted some verification of the  
story, as they rightly consid-  
ered that no score should be  
caused on what might have been  
a mistaken idea. The constable  
who made the statement was  
closely questioned, but he main-  
tained that he had made no mis-  
take, as he had seen tigers before  
in India.

In consequence of this, Sergeant  
Barthill was dispatched with a  
party of Indians to where the  
animal was supposed to have been  
seen and a search was made for  
traces of it. By the side of the  
nullah were found two marks  
of what must have been  
a large animal. The pugs  
were, apparently, those of  
the fore feet and the marks of the  
claws could be distinctly discern-  
ed. About eight feet away were  
two other similar marks, but no  
trace could be found from the  
hind paws. When these marks  
were made it is thought that the  
animal must have been springing  
up the hillside.

No-one has apparently seen  
the intruder since, though it  
is said that whilst the Peak  
car was coming down the  
hill on Saturday night a  
distinct growl was heard by the  
occupants. An amah of a family  
on the Peak has also reported  
hearing some growling not far  
from where she was walking.

From these things one must  
conclude that there is a tiger on  
the hillside somewhere, but until  
further news is to hand of his  
present whereabouts nothing can  
be done.

### POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F.  
O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve)  
states:—

#### Street Gambling.

Arraals for gambling otherwise  
than in a "Street" are not per-  
mitted except on a Warrant.

A "Street" includes any road,  
lane, alley, passage, wharf, pier,  
park, recreation ground or other  
open space. These places must  
be "open space."

#### No. 4 Company.

This Company will parade  
under the Sergeant Major at  
Central Station at 6 p.m. on  
Tuesday and Thursday, August  
22nd and 24th. Uniform, Rifles  
and Helmets. The O.S.M. will  
attend all parades of both  
No. 3 and 4 Companies.

#### Billiards Championship.

Play for the Billiards Cham-  
pionship of the Police Reserve will  
commence on Monday, August  
28th at the Headquarters Club.  
Members wishing to play must  
enter their names in the Book  
placed in the Bar and pay a fee  
of 50 cents to the Boy. The Book  
will be closed at 7 p.m. on Sat-  
urday, August 28th.

#### Rifles and Ammunition.

Members leaving the Colony or  
obtaining Medical Exemption for  
a period exceeding, or likely to  
exceed 7 days, are required under  
penalty to return their Rifles and  
Ammunition through their  
Equipment officers to the Mus-  
ketry Sergeant, or to the latter  
direct.

In the case of members at  
present on leave or medically  
exempted whose leave or exemp-  
tion has exceeded 7 days, and in  
the case of members who have left  
the Colony without permission,  
the Chief Inspector of Musketry  
will take immediate steps for se-  
curing the return of Rifles and  
Ammunition.

#### Ambulance Platoon.

The Surgeon Superintendent of  
Police (R.) will inspect this  
Platoon at Central Station on  
Friday, August 25th, at 5.30 p.m.  
All ranks will attend. Uniform,  
Caps and Goggles, and full  
equipment.



## A CONCESSION QUESTION.

South Manchurian Syndicate's  
Action.

Mr. Justice Peterson has delivered judgment in the Chancery Court in the action brought by the South Manchurian Syndicate against Mr. Hugh R. Troup and the British Manchurian Concessions Ltd. Mr. Hughes, K.C., and Mr. Percy F. Wheeler were for the plaintiff syndicate; Mr. E. Hart, K.C., and Mr. W. H. Horsley for the defendants.

His Lordship said this was a case which related to concessions said to have been granted by the Chinese Commissioner of Mines in Manchuria. The syndicate asked that the defendants might be ordered to reassign to it all the property comprised in the indenture of December 15, 1911, and to deliver up all papers, plans, maps, reports, assays, and samples relating to the property which were handed by the old company to Mr. Troup. The syndicate asked that \$12,500 paid by Mr. Troup to the old syndicate should be forfeited. As against this, the defendants claimed a rescission of the same indenture, cancellation of a preceding agreement, payment to Mr. Troup of \$12,500, and a declaration that he had a lien on the property and articles for the balance of the purchase price of \$17,500. In December, 1908, said his Lordship, apparently a Mr. Bush became entitled to the concessions in question, and he entered into an agreement with the South Manchurian Syndicate, Ltd., the predecessors of the plaintiff, by which the plaintiff syndicate was to purchase his interest in the properties. It appeared that the question arose as to whether it was necessary to obtain a final edict confirming the concession, and there was a provision in the agreement that in the event of the final edict not being obtained within the prescribed time there was to be an extension for three months. Mr. Bush and other persons approached the British Foreign Office with a view to obtaining their assistance in procuring the final edict from the Chinese Government. On April 30, 1909, there was a letter from the Foreign Office in which it was stated that Sir John Jordan, His Majesty's representative, said the Imperial edict was the essence of the whole contract, and that the policy of granting concessions to foreigners in China had been abandoned. The result of that was that on May 30, 1909, there was an supplemental agreement entered into with the syndicate for the extension of the time for the formation of what had been called "the million pound company," giving the syndicate a further 12 months after Mr. Bush had communicated to it that he had obtained the edict. It was manifest that the matter must have been discussed between Mr. Bush and the members of the old syndicate. Towards the end of 1911 Mr. Bush had come to the conclusion that the old syndicate was asleep, or at any rate dormant, and at that time he took the view that the final edict was wholly unnecessary, and that was also the view taken by his legal advisers in China. He came to the conclusion that the best thing would be to try to get some other persons interested in the concessions. He got into connection with Mr. Turner and others who were responsible for the formation of the defendant company, and negotiations took place with a view to a company being formed to exploit the enterprise and to pass it on to "the million pound company." At this point Mr. De Becker entered upon the scene. He was an English lawyer who practised in Japan, and had a considerable knowledge of Chinese matters. He conducted the negotiations with the representatives of the old syndicate, principally with Mr. Remnant, or, as he then was, Mr. Schenk. De Becker said that a further Imperial edict was not necessary, and would be a mere formality. He said that Japanese capitalists were interested in the matter, and that a searching investigation had been made. There was a further correspondence with the British Foreign Office, who stated that the Chinese Foreign Office had declined to put the concession

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTHING CAN EXCEL

OUR

## DAISY BRAND BUTTER.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY THE BEST  
NEW ZEALAND TABLE BUTTER.

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NORTH BRITISH  
AND  
MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE CO.,in which are vested the shares of  
THE OCEAN MARINE  
INSURANCE CO., LTD.AND  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS  
ASSURANCE CO.The Undersigned AGENTS for  
the above Company are prepared  
to ACCEPT RISKS against  
FIRE at Current Rates.SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.  
Agents.Yorkshire  
Insurance Co., Ltd.  
ESTABLISHED 1884.The Undersigned AGENTS for  
the above Company are prepared  
to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE  
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AGENTS.

## SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:-

SUZUKI & CO.  
TEL. 468  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

## LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts  
advise us that the Langkat output  
is as follows:-

| August | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | Total to 20th inst. | Daily average |
|--------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---------------------|---------------|
|        | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 2,425               | 121.25        |

ly requited Mr. Remnant and those associated with him from any blame in the matter. If they could not get rescission of the agreement under which the \$12,500 was paid, they could not get repayment. If the allegations in the statement of claim were correct that Troup was the first purchaser the result was that Troup had parted with the property and all his interests in it to the second defendants, and he (his Lordship) failed to see what rights he had against the old syndicate or the plaintiff company. The defence and counterclaim failed, and that left only the question whether the plaintiff syndicate could obtain an order for the reassignment of the property. He thought the plaintiff syndicate was entitled to the order it asked for, and he made the order accordingly.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## FOR THREE DAYS ONLY.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

August 21st. to 23rd.

THE FOLLOWING AND MANY OTHER BARGAINS AT

## HALF PRICE

## LADIES NIGHTDRESSES.

Strong Nainsook Bodies.  
Usual Price \$5.25, \$5.00, \$6.50, \$8.00, \$9.00  
HALF PRICE.

## BLOUSES. Smart Present Season Styles

Dainty Coloured Blouses  
Usual Price \$3.50, \$4.45, \$5.50  
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## NET LACES. A Good Range of

Pretty Laces and Insertions.  
Usual Price 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c  
HALF PRICE.

## NECK WEAR. A Variety of Neat Silk Bows.

Ties, Lace and Muslin Collars etc.  
Usual Price 50c, 75c, \$1.00 Etc.  
HALF PRICE.

## CAMISOLES AND KNICKERS.

All made from Strong Nainsook and Trimmed  
Washing Laces. Price, \$2.00, \$2.75, \$3.00, \$3.25, \$3.50 Etc.  
HALF PRICE.

## LADIES WHITE CANVAS SHOES.

With Lace Fronts and Cuban Heels.  
Usual Price \$5.75, \$6.50 Pair.  
HALF PRICE.

## DRESS LINENS. A Range of Colours.

Green, Grey, Blue, Mauve, Navy, Pink; width 36 Ins  
Usual Price 75c, 85c, 1 Yard.  
HALF PRICE.

## STOCKINGS. Ladies Lisle Thread Stockings

in Tans, Black, Grey etc.  
Usual Price 6c, \$1.00, \$1.35, \$1.50, \$1.75.  
HALF PRICE.

## WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW &amp; Co., LTD.

20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

## Maurice E. BANDMAN

On or about August 30, 1916,

WOLSELEY CHARLES'  
RENOVED COMPANY

## THE SCAMPS

IN THEIR  
VAUDEVILLE ENTERTAINMENT  
FROM THESTRAND, COMEDY & PALACE  
THEATRES.NEW MUSIC, ORIGINAL SONGS.  
ROLICKING FUN.  
UP-TO-DATE BURLESQUE.TO-DAY'S  
ADVERTISEMENTS.On behalf of the  
WAR CHARITIES FUNDat  
GOVERNMENT HOUSE  
at 9.20 p.m.  
FRIDAY, August 25th, 1916FREDERIC  
COLEMAN,  
F.R.G.S.AUTHOR OF  
"From Mons to Ypres with  
French"  
will give anILLUSTRATED LECTURE:  
"WITH THE ALLIED  
ARMIES IN FRANCE  
AND FLANDERS."Mr. COLEMAN is said by the  
London "Times" to have seen  
more of the actual fighting on the  
Great Western Front than any  
other one man during the first  
year of the war.Mr. COLEMAN was attached to  
the Headquarters of General  
Sir John French and General  
Beauvoir de Lisle respectively  
as a member of the Royal Auto-  
mobile Club Corps, and as Official  
Photographer of the 1st Cavalry  
Division took hundreds of unique  
photographs.Book Early at Moutrie's  
as the number of  
Available Seats is limited.  
Friday Night, August 25th.  
Hongkong, August 2 at 1916.

## WANTED.

WANTED—A competent  
comptroller for moderate-  
sized Hotel. Apply stating  
Particulars to "Hotel" c/o  
"Hongkong Telegraph."TO-DAY'S  
ADVERTISEMENTS.

## PEAK CLUB.

A  
CINEMATOGRAPH  
ENTERTAINMENTwill be given at 9.15 P.M., on  
THURSDAY, 24th August  
(Weather Permitting), on the  
Lower Tennis Lawn."UNTOLD STORIES OF  
THE WAR."A Lecture (with Photographs)  
will be given  
byMR. FREDERIC COLEMAN,  
F.R.G.S.Commencing at 9.00 P.M., on  
SATURDAY, 26th August.  
Tickets for both nights can be  
obtained from the No. 1 Box at  
the Club (\$2 each.)A Portion of the proceeds will  
be given to War Charities.

## ENTERTAINMENT

COMMITTEE.  
Hongkong, 21st August, 1916.

## WANTED.

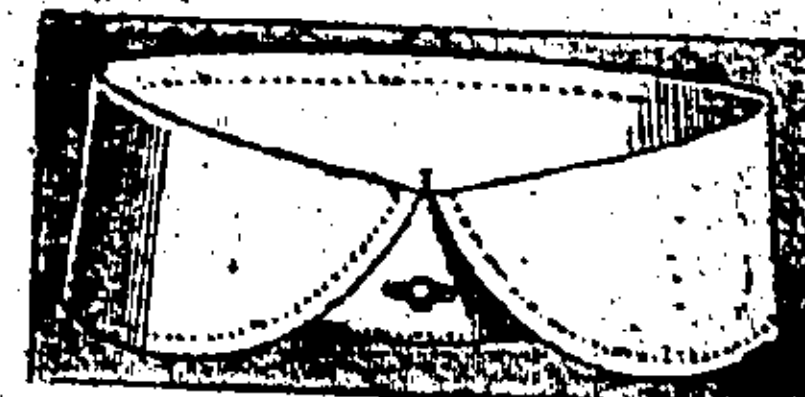
WANTED—Experienced  
Shipmaster seeks re-  
engagement. First-class refer-  
ences; British and American  
certificates. "Shipmaster" c/o  
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Summit

SHAPE

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FRONT 1 INCH. BACK 1 1/2 INCH.



The Collar that is comfortable on the hottest day.  
The band is exceptionally low in front, allowing  
perfect freedom for the neck, and yet the collar does  
not lose any of its "dressy" appearance, because the  
top fold in front is cut deep enough to set well down  
on to the shirt.

## MACKINTOSH &amp; CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,  
16, DES VŒUX ROADCOLUMBIA  
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JUST RECEIVED.

- 1016 SYMPHONY PASTORALE, 21st and 22nd MOVEMENTS  
(TSCHAIKOWSKY) BEECHAM SYM. ORCHESTRA.
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## Day or Evening Wear

SMARTLY DESIGNED—PERFECT IN FIT.

## 3 NEW Collars

NUMBERS  
800  
970  
Perfect.

"PERFECT."

A double collar PERFECTLY CONSTRUCTED  
allowing PERFECT FREEDOM for the tie.  
SEND FOR SAMPLE HALF DOZEN.CLIFFORD WILKINSON'S  
TANSAN

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Hongkong











# SHARE MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Up to the Minute.

|                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| Ranks.         | ss. \$ 740.00. |
| Unions.        | ss. \$ 920.00. |
| China Fires.   | b. \$ 154.00.  |
| Douglases.     | b. \$ 133.00.  |
| Indos (Def.)   | b. \$ 125.00.  |
| China Sugars.  | b. \$ 111.00.  |
| Kowloon Docks. | b. \$ 128.50.  |
| Cements.       | b. \$ 9.50.    |

## SHIP'S OFFICER'S SUICIDE.

Sequel to Forgery Charge.

On Saturday a mercantile marine officer, named Adolph Christiansen, who was employed on board the s.s. Teau, was charged at the Police Court with uttering by means of forgery three naval cheques of the United States of America on February 14th last. A remand was then granted.

Yesterday the man was taken under a police escort to his boat to fetch his kit. The police examined the cabin and found a revolver which was unloaded. The escort stayed in the cabin whilst the kit was packed, but as the man had a change of clothing to put on, the police went just outside the cabin. They had not been outside scarcely a minute when a report was heard, and on entering, they found the man with a bullet wound through his head. Life was extinct. Deceased must have succeeded in secreting a round somewhere and have slipped this into the revolver.

At the Police Court this morning, the magistrate, Mr. J. R. Wood, was informed of the occurrence.

## THE CINEMATOPHGRAPHS.

Victoria.

The Friday, Saturday and Sunday programme at the Victoria Theatre was as well patronised as such an excellent bill of fare deserved to be. The Pathe Gazette was a particularly good one and the special war pictures beyond praise. The centre-piece was a beautifully staged romantic play: "The Golden Sword Knot", done in Messrs Pathe's best style. A new serial—"The Black Box", which is founded on a story by Mr. E. P. Oppenheim—was also begun, and promises to be exciting. To-night there is a special show, at which the band of the 18th Infantry will be present; and, to-morrow night, further episodes of "The Black Box" together with a new Willie's picture and other comics, will be given. Readers are reminded that, on Wednesday and Thursday, Mr. Frederick Coleman will lecture on "From Ypres to Mons". Early booking for the lecture is recommended, as there will probably be a very full house.

Bijou.

At the Bijou Theatre there have been good attendances over the week-end. The programme, which is an all-round good one, includes Keystone and other comedies, a Nordisk Company's photo-drama: "Pro Forma", and a very thrilling four-part film: "The Secret of Monte Carlo".

Palisade.

On Saturday night the Palisade offered one of its especially good programmes, but unfortunately the rain interfered with proceedings and the spectators were obliged to seek shelter. We are asked by the management to announce that it will welcome, free of charge, all patrons who were compelled to leave early on Saturday night on account of the rain. The Band will again be in attendance to-night and the programme will include the 1st and 2nd Episodes of the great mystery serial, "The Black Box", in four parts.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

### NEW DEFENCE OF REALM REGULATIONS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph".]

Additional Defence of the Realm Act regulations prohibit the use of detail for charabanc excursions, the holding of fairs, such as might be likely to impede the production or transport of war material; also cab whistling, which disturbs the wounded; the entry into Ireland of aliens or Britishers who have arrived since March 1 from Overseas. The regulations also empower officials to demand information of traders regarding their stocks with a view to preventing "corners".

### IN THE BALKANS.

Enemy Attack Held Up.

August 19, 12.05 p.m.  
According to Reuter's Paris correspondent, a Salonica telegram states that an enemy attack was held up by the Allies three miles from Florina.

The Bulgarians and the Germans attacked the village of Dolzeli, which has changed hands several times.

An intense artillery duel is progressing.

Serbians Repulse Bulgarians.

August 20, 1.45 p.m.  
According to Reuter's Salonica correspondent, an official communiqué states:—The Bulgarians attacked along the Serbian front.

The Serbians counter-attacked, driving back the enemy to their original positions.

There were enormous enemy losses.

### EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN GOING WELL.

August 19, 2.00 p.m.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Pretoria General Botha, in a communiqué, says that things in East Africa are going as well as possible and if we continue to assist General Smuts to the utmost a completely successful end of the campaign is in sight.

General Botha pays tributes to the enthusiasm and the very hearty co-operation of the Forces from the South African Union, India, Europe and elsewhere in overcoming stupendous difficulties and hardships. He appeals to the Union to maintain an adequate flow of recruits so as to enable General Smuts to crush the enemy swiftly and decisively, and thus free the South African troops to assist their gallant comrades in Europe.

### SUCCESSFUL NAVAL AEROPLANE RAID.

August 19, 3.55 p.m.  
An official communiqué states:—Naval aeroplanes dropped 45 bombs on ammunition dumps at Lihlervacide. Large fires ensued.

All the machines returned safely.

### RUSSIANS BREAK ENEMY FRONT.

August 19, 6.00 p.m.  
A Petrograd communiqué says the enemy was active at Volhynia, east of Brody and south of Pripiet, but were everywhere repulsed. The Russians, in the neighbourhood of Tschirvitchie, on the Stokhod, broke the enemy's front and captured the village of Toboly, capturing 250 prisoners. The enemy assumed the offensive at Kirokaba and the Russian advance guards fell back somewhat.

There is heavy fighting in the direction of Diarbekir.

### THE WAR OUTLOOK.

Military Authorities Satisfied.

August 19, 7.35 p.m.  
Lord Derby, speaking at Stockport, said that the war was going in our favour, and that the Military Authorities were absolutely satisfied with the progress made.

"The Nippers Greeting."

August 20, 5.55 a.m.  
Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Criccieth, said he was satisfied with the way things were going. He felt for the first time in three months that the nippers were gripping and that we should soon hear the crack when we would be able to extract the kernel. The vigour of our demands must be proportionate to the undreamt-of sacrifices made by Great Britain. We must have a complete and unchallengeable victory that would be a warning to Kings and their counsellors of the reckoning demanded by civilised nations for their outrages. "Let us have done with war now and for ever!"

## HONGKONG LAWN BOWLS LEAGUE.

Kowloon v. Taikeo.

This match was played on the Kowloon Bowling Green Club's green and resulted in a win for Kowloon by thirteen points. In the earlier stages of the game it looked as though Taikeo would again carry off the game, but after being 0 to 12 in favour of Ferguson at the 6th head, Harvey recovered sufficiently to be only 2 point down at the end of the game. Russell, after being 8 to 16 at the 10th head, finished up 23 all with Ferguson. Haxton left nothing to doubt as to the result on his rink as he kept ahead of Scott right through the game, finally winning by 23 points to 14. This makes Kowloon 2 points ahead of

Taikeo in the League, but if Taikeo win the return match, which is to be played at Taikeo on September 2, a final match will have to be played on a neutral green. Scores:—

| Kowloon.         | Taikeo.           |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Guy            | 1 Bateman         |
| 2 Parkes         | 2 Weir            |
| 3 Milroy         | 3 Drummond        |
| 4 Russell (skip) | 4 Hamilton (skip) |
| Points 23        | Points 23         |
| 1 Cooper         | 1 Wallace         |
| 2 Kinross        | 2 McLaughlin      |
| 3 Edwards        | 3 Wotherspoon     |
| 4 Haxton (skip)  | 4 Scott (skip)    |
| Points 23        | Points 14         |
| 1 Atkinson       | 1 Dinan           |
| 2 Gray           | 2 McCabbin        |
| 3 Gow            | 3 Prowse          |
| 4 Harvey (skip)  | 4 Ferguson (skip) |
| Points 17        | Points 18         |
| Totals           | 68                |

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

### NAVY LEAGUE WAR MEMORIAL FUND.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—In forwarding to you Miss Gibbons' acknowledgment to those who have so generously subscribed to the above Fund, may I be permitted to remind potential subscribers that the Fund will remain open until 30th September?

The amount subscribed to date by the people of Hongkong is \$8,000, or about £800, and it would not take much individual sacrifice to make the Colony's donation a round £1,000.

I would like to take this opportunity of making a public acknowledgment of the kindly assistance rendered by Mr. Dorman Fuller, who to-night is giving a second recital in aid of the Fund; to Mr. H. H. Sandeman, of Canton, who, besides obtaining a substantial sum for the Fund, has succeeded in establishing a Canton Branch of the Navy League with a membership of over 90 per cent. of the British residents of that salubrious spot, and to Mr. F. Eddel Rosser and Messrs. Durnally and Whyte for yoman services in local collections.

Yours etc.,

E. A. M. WILLIAMS,  
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,  
Navy League Hongkong Branch,  
Hongkong, August 21, 1916.

### The Navy League.

11, Victoria Street, S.W.

July, 19th 1916.

Dear Sir,—It is indeed splendid of your Branch to have got together £350 for our War Memorial Fund. I notice that you say in your letter "Hongkong has practically found the cost of a room and the furnishing thereof." Undoubtedly it has, but I am writing now to tell you that since we sent our first appeal we have a great number of letters asking us to appeal for the extra £2,000 required to endow the room. This means that the occupant of the room will always be a naval man and that the Navy League will for all time have the power of nominating this occupant. We shall put a plate in the room and the words engraved upon it will be of our choosing. At present we have £400, but only a few of the Branch subscriptions are in yet. Will you let me know whether I should put the £350 which is coming from you towards the endowment of our room, or whether you wish to raise in Hongkong a separate room from the Hongkong Branch of the Navy League and endow it yourselves? If so, of course I shall be only too pleased, but it seems to me that our job is only half done if we build a room and do not endow it; moreover we should not then have the power of nominating the occupant, neither would we of necessity be a naval man. I will of course do exactly as you wish in the matter, so shall wait until I hear again.

As Secretary of the Fund and the one who suggested it, may I add my own personal thanks to everyone who contributed and more especially to you who so nobly forwarded the idea?

As soon as the money arrives a receipt will of course be sent. One feels one cannot do enough for these men, so great is the debt we owe them.

Thanking you again for your good wishes and for the very practical sympathy that has been shown by Hongkong.

Yours very truly,  
(Sd.) AGNES M. GIBBONS,  
Lady Organiser,  
and  
Hon. Secretary,  
Navy League War Memorial Fund.

P.S.—Of course I need not say that the plate would have special reference in any case to the Hongkong Branch.

E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Esq.,  
Messrs. Lowe, Bingham  
and Matthews,  
New Government Building,  
Des Voeux Road,  
Hongkong.

## THE CANTON SITUATION.

Is the Fleet Coming?

Arrivals from Canton yesterday were of opinion that the rush of refugees from that city to Hongkong may yet begin again. A number of persons who have fled to Hongkong during the past few weeks have gone back—but only to look at their shops, discuss the situation, decide that things were not promising, and return here.

The fighting in the various areas still goes on at intervals, and it is reported that Lung's munition-makers at Shek Oeng are working night and day and are being paid at just four times the normal rate of wage. Now and then terrific fusillades of rifle and machine-gun fire are heard from different quarters, and it is understood that General Lung's orders are that ammunition shall be used up without stint.

The arrival of the new Civil Governor, Chu Hing-lan, at Canton, is eagerly awaited; for it is thought in many quarters that he may be able to establish peace forthwith. Mr. Chu arrived in Hongkong yesterday with his aide de camp, Hon. T. S. Kwan, and it is believed that he will not proceed to the scene of strife till the arrival of three cruisers under Admiral Sah, which are supposed to be now on their way south. These boats are British-built and of a sort that could make themselves felt in a fight. Chu Hing-lan, although he has not come into prominence, enjoys the fullest confidence of President Li Yuan-hung; is, in fact, regarded as one of his most reliable men. He held, till recently, a military appointment of some importance in the north of Manchuria. There is, of course, plenty of speculation as to what he will do in Canton and how he will be received by Lung Chai-kuang. Some think that Lung will straightway hand over his authority to the new Civil Governor, while others maintain that he will adhere to his original resolution, and will give place to no one but Luk Wing-ting. Chinese reports are to the effect that Luk has left Wachow and has arrived at Shiu Hing, and that he will make either that place or Fatsan his headquarters for the time being. Lengthy conferences are said to have taken place between him and Sham Chun-buen, and these have apparently resulted in a decision to continue fighting against Lung for the present.

As to Lung's chances of victory there are naturally contrary opinions. As against those who contend that he has endless resources, there are those who say that his money is fast coming to an end, and who add that he is terribly handicapped by poor gunnery. These admit, however, that he is not as destitute of good leaders as he has been represented. Luk Chu-chun, who is leading Lung's men against Li Lih-kwen's forces, has the reputation of being an able all-round man, while Ha Ling-shuen and Choi Chung-wah are not only good fighting men on land and water but strategists as well. Doubt is expressed, however, as to the reliability of the men on the gunboats commanded by Choi Chun-wah; it is even said that some are deserting and that others, on receiving orders to prepare for action, refused.

A story is current, too, that Lung's men on "the northern front" are finding their rifles unworkable; that the bolts fit badly and that the mechanism becomes choked with the fine dust which flies everywhere in this particular region. Perhaps a judicious use of the oil bottle might set this matter right.

The Chinese say that General Lung has paid a visit to his troops at Sai Oun, on the Hankow railway, and was by no means satisfied with their form. He now refuses to employ Cantonese at all—a fact which increases his difficulties, for his men from Yunnan and Kwangai appear to know little about the topography of the districts in which they are fighting, and it is confidently asserted that, owing to this ignorance, Wei Chow was lost and Shiehling never captured; for these reinforcements sent have had a habit of losing their way and never arriving.

General Smith-Dorrien, in reprinting the following extracts from an article written for an exchange by Mr. Frederic Coleman, F.R.G.S., who is shortly to deliver a series of lectures in Hongkong. Mr. Coleman spent 12 months on the western front, and saw a great deal of the fighting at different points there. The following appreciation of the work of General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien in connection with the retreat from Mons will, therefore, prove interesting. General Smith-Dorrien subsequently took charge of the operations in German East Africa, but had to relinquish the position owing to a breakdown in health.

General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, G.O.B., D.S.O., is one of the most sincerely beloved army commanders under whom soldiers have ever served. Never have I met a man who possessed to a greater degree an atmosphere of personal geniality and kindness. He fairly radiates hopefulness and good cheer under trying circumstances, and has the gift of being able, by his personal presence, to inspire those around with that determination which is so invariably the concomitant of the highest phase of personal achievement.

On my way from London to Australia, I passed the Cape, and while waiting at Capetown for a day, I called at Sir Abe Bailey's home at Muizenberg, where General Smith-Dorrien was convalescing after a serious illness. I was glad to find General Smith-D., as he is affectionately called, much better, although still very weak, and by no means able, at that time, to resume command of the campaign in East Africa, which had, last autumn, been assigned to him.

On General Smith-Dorrien's staff at Capetown I met an old friend, General H. A. D. Simpson-Baillie, of the Royal Artillery, whom I had last seen in Ypres, and who had been at the Dardanelles from the first landing until after the battle of Suvla Bay. It was natural that we should wax reminiscent about the magnificent work of General Smith-Dorrien on the retreat from Mons in August, 1914.

Our minds went back, naturally, to the day of the battle of Le Cateau. At Berry, a little village, but a few miles from Le Cateau, Smith-Dorrien had his headquarters.

I had stopped by the railway station at Berry in the early hours of the morning. A car drove up and General Smith-Dorrien alighted. He had come to the station to telephone to Sir John French. General Smith-Dorrien was as cool and self-possessed as though the battle pounding away in front of us was a sham fight. The shells were making a frightful din.

Fighting rear-guard actions all day long, the 2nd Corps had reached the Le Cateau position on August 21 with the idea that a stand would be made on the Cambrai-Le Cateau line. When General Smith-Dorrien came into Le Cateau on the evening of August 25 he found that Sir John French had moved to St. Quentin. The Chief of Staff, General Sir Archibald Murray, who remained behind, told General Smith-Dorrien that the plans were changed.

"You are not to fight. You must keep on retiring," were the instructions.

"But," said Smith-Dorrien, "I cannot retire further. My men are just coming in. They have been on their feet all day, and are too tired to go any further. My rearwards have been at it all day, and there is no way out of it. I must fight."

General Murray could only say that the orders to continue a retirement and avoid a conflict were definite and in writing. Sir John had been most explicit.

But General Murray could not change the conditions any more than he could change the orders. General Smith-Dorrien knew that he could not get his men further south without some rest. General von Kluck was pressing on. Three extra German corps had been swung round

## RETREAT FROM MONS.

Appreciation of General Smith-Dorrien's Leadership.

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from the eastward to crumple and turn, if not envelop the British, who formed the Allied left. A smashing blow at the advancing Huns might hold them off till the nightfall of August 26, and allow retirement then. So the smashing blow was delivered.

At Berry, on August 26, General Smith-Dorrien, telephoning to St. Quentin, found General Henry Wilson at the other end of the wire.

General Wilson said, "Sir John French wants you to retire at the earliest moment possible. He is anxious you will not continue the fight a moment longer than is absolutely necessary."

General Smith-Dorrien explained that he could not break up the fight at any moment he might desire.

"The only thing we can do is to give the Germans a smash, and we are going to do it," he said. "The men are too tired to walk further. They can't use their feet. The only thing for them to do when they can't stand is to lie down and fight. Both my flanks are in the air. I don't know where General Sir Douglas Haig is on my right. At least, I am not in touch with his left. I hope for some French support on my own left. My instructions to the divisions are all clear, and I have arranged lines of retirement south in case we are forced back. All we can do under the circumstances is to see if we can't hold them off until dark."

Someone who heard General Wilson that morning told me long afterward that he said to General Smith-Dorrien in conclusion, "Well, General, your voice is the only cheerful thing I've heard for three days. Give 'em hell."

And he did. . . .

The next morning before day-break I left Sir John French's Headquarters for St. Quentin. Standing near the St. Quentin railway station, I saw General Smith-Dorrien. He turned and I caught his eye. He was speaking to a passing officer. It was good to see his face, and hear his voice. I had heard much of him during those days, and never was he spoken of save in terms of endearment. As he looked my way he smiled, with the sort of smile that everyone within range takes to himself as his own property. It was of inestimable value that morning in St. Quentin, Smith-Dorrien's smile. It put heart in many a man.

Lord Loeb, of the Grenadier Guards, who was attached to Sir John French's Headquarters Staff, found that General Smith-Dorrien had neither car nor horse with which to get about that morning. Lord Loeb, to my great delight, asked me to put my car at General Smith-Dorrien's disposal.

Kindly and cheery, the General's personality pervaded everything about him. He was much interested in an ambulance load of wounded, and spoke to many of the men personally.

It was a grand sight watching him saving the scattered pieces of his corps and welding them into a fighting force that would be all the better for the awful experience through which they had passed.

"Not very comfortable times," he said to me with a smile. "This part of the world, if one had been motor touring hereabouts a month ago, and our surroundings to-day, present an immense contrast, do they not? Who could have foretold it?"

He commented on the strenuous character of my work. I remarked that the more one saw of the sort of thing we were going through the more thankful I was to be there if I could be of any use.

General Smith-Dorrien not only put one perfectly at ease with himself, but acted as a tonic. One could but borrow some of his cool assurance.

The effervescent cheerfulness and wonderful spirit of the British army, with General Smith-Dorrien's coolness and fine leadership, had saved the left wing of Sir John French's force in France. The same body of troops, not many days later, hurled von Kluck's Germans across the Marne and to the heights of the Aisne.

Thus one could chat for hours about General Smith-Dorrien, a great man and a fine general. Every one of us wishes him a speedy recovery, and many years of further service to the country he has served so well.

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